

**23264. Adulteration and misbranding of 666 Salve. U. S. v. 122 Packages of 666 Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33011. Sample no. 65666-A.)**

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, and antiseptic claims.

On July 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 122 packages of 666 Salve at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about May 9, 1934, by the Monticello Drug Co., from New York, N. Y., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Monticello Drug Company, New York City, New Orleans, La., Jacksonville, Fla. Mexico, D. F."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of volatile oils including camphor, menthol, eucalyptol and a coniferous oil such as cedar-leaf oil incorporated in petrolatum. Bacteriological tests showed that it was not an antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: (Label) "Its Antiseptic \* \* \* properties"; (circular) "666 Salve is a powerful antiseptic. It destroys Streptococci (pus-forming) organisms, \* \* \* It also destroys Staphylococcus Aureus, which is one of the most resistant of all germs, \* \* \* On account of its germ-destroying properties—to destroy the germs externally." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in the circular, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "For treating Acute Inflammatory Infection of the Nasal Mucous Membrane, commonly known as \* \* \* Acute Nasal Catarrh; characterized by slight fever, chilly sensations, sneezing, perhaps headaches, hoarseness, and slight sore throat due to sudden temperature changes, exposure to over-heating, droughts, cold, damp feet, etc. \* \* \* It destroys Streptococci (pus-forming) organisms, largely responsible for Sore Throat and frequently a dangerous invader of open wounds. \* \* \* if placed in the nostrils in the morning or before going into public places, it will aid in preventing certain contagious diseases. \* \* \* it is a wonderful dressing for \* \* \* lacerations, etc."

On October 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23265. Adulteration and misbranding of aromatic spirits of ammonia, spirits of camphor, sweet spirit of niter, hydrogen peroxide, and aqua ammonia; and misbranding of aromatic cascara. U. S. v. 84 Bottles of Aromatic Cascara, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33018 to 33023, incl. Sample nos. 63087-A, 63088-A, 63091-A, 63094-A, 63188-A, 63191-A.)**

These cases involved various drugs labeled as, or purporting to be, of pharmacopoeial standard, but which were found to be below the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia. The labels of certain of the products were further objectionable in the following respects: The aromatic cascara failed to bear a declaration of the alcohol content; the sweet spirit of niter contained less ethyl nitrite than declared; the hydrogen peroxide would yield less oxygen than indicated and would not have the antiseptic, disinfecting, and germicidal properties claimed; and the aqua ammonia contained less ammonia than declared.

On or about July 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of certain drugs at Phoenix, Ariz. The libels alleged that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of January 23 and May 23, 1934, by the Superior Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif., and that they were misbranded and, with the exception of the aromatic cascara, adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The drugs covered by the libels were as follows: 126 bottles labeled, "Aromatic Cascara"; 204 bottles labeled, "Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, U. S. P."; 174 bottles labeled, "Spirits Camphor U. S. P."; 96 bottles labeled, "Sweet Spirit of Nitre U. S. P."; 233 bottles labeled, "Hydrogen Peroxide H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 10 Vol. \* \* \* Active Ingredients Hydrogen